however, are not uncinate but, although sparse, they are straight as in sect. *Lophogalium.* Although fruit hairs are typically of taxonomic importance in *Galium,* I think that *G. fosbergii* represents a reduction in number and shape of hairs, rather than a closer relationship with sect. *Lophogalium.* The large geographical distance between *G. fosbergii* and *G. diffusoramosum* (ca. 2800 km) precludes the consideration of the former as an aberrant form of the latter.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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# NOTEWORTHY COLLECTION

## ARIZONA

SALIX PLANIFOLIA Pursh. ssp. PLANIFOLIA (SALICACEAE).—Apache Co., Fort Apache Indian Reservation, White Mts., Smith Cieniga, along Ord Creek, 33°56′N, 109°35′W, 9890–10,000 ft, dominant in *Salix* thicket along creek, associated with *S. arizonica,* wet saturated soils of igneous origin, heavily browsed by elk, 9 Jul 1987, *C.-E. Granfelt 87-1* (ARIZ, CAN). White Mts., Bull Cieniga, along Ord Creek, 33°55′30″N, 109°35′30″W, 10,240 ft, only *Salix* in saturated meadows and on slopes adjacent to creek, closely browsed by elk, 29 Jul 1987, *C.-E. Granfelt 87-24, 87-25, 87-26* (CAN). Identified by George W. Argus.

*Previous knowledge.* Trans-subarctic-boreal from Alaska to Newfoundland south to New Hampshire and British Columbia extending southward in the cordillera to California and the mountains of northern New Mexico and Utah. Inclusion of Arizona in range given by Martin and Hutchins (Flora New Mexico, 1980) is undocumented.

*Significance.* New to the flora of Arizona. In Arizona this species seems to occur at somewhat lower elevations (10,000–10,240 ft) than it does in nc. New Mexico where it occurs at 10,500–11,500 ft. The species in the southern cordillera has usually been referred to var. *monica* (Bebb) C. Schneider. The status of this taxon is under study.—GEORGE W. ARGUS, National Herbarium, Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa, ON K1A 0M8, Canada and CARL-ERIC GRANFELT, Box 630, Pinetop, AZ 85935.

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